



Title	Mapping Karacaören Ada
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Citation	大阪大学文学部紀要. 1995, 35, p. 53-54
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://hdl.handle.net/11094/11768
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Note	

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Mapping Karacaören Ada

This paper outlines the observations made following our survey of Karacaören Ada, which is situated approximately 1.5 kilometers south of Gemiler Ada. The island has an elevated plateau on which most of the island's structures are found.

Methodology

Surveying and mapping were conducted between October 7 and October 19, 1992, during the university's third expedition to the region. Plane-table surveying was carried out using geographical transversing and intersection-and-resection methods. A Wild RK-1 self-reducing alidade was used to produce a map of the island, to a scale of 1:1000, on which we later marked its structures and paths. The starting datum point, P1, was set up to the west of, and adjacent to, the basilica which is in the center of the island. A total of 17 datum points were set up.

The participants were Takeshi Sugii, Yoshitaka Hojo, and Koji Nakatani.

Observations

The island, like an equilateral triangle with sides approximately 240 meters long, has an area of 0.03 square kilometers. The coastline is straight but rugged. The island is rocky, with few trees, many cliffs (particularly along the northern coast), and only a few places where boats can moor (mainly along the northeastern coast). The plateau has minor undulations.

Most of the island's structures are on the plateau, the large ones concentrated north of the basilica. To the east of the basilica is a terrace that is at a lower altitude than the northern half of the island and has some structures. South of the basilica, the rock slopes all the way to the shoreline. There are several paths and stairways on the island. In the northeast, from where Gemiler Ada and the ruins of the village of Kaya can be seen, there is a chimney that was most likely used for signalling.

(Takeshi Sugii and Yoshitaka Hojo)